

# ITALIAN UFO REPORTER

Newsletter of the Italian Center for UFO Studies

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ITUFOR-3 is mainly consisting of the English language abstracts of C.I.S.U. "UFO Information Review" ("UFO - RIVISTA DI INFORMAZIONE UFOLOGICA") No. 2, December 1986.

As it was for ITUFOR-2, we chose to give wide summaries of the articles, instead of the usual shorter abstracts, since we guess that our readers who can't read Italian won't probably go further than reading ITUFOR, so it must be as complete as possible.

Illustrations are not reproduced from the review.

Two articles have got a shorter treatment: that by Scornaux since it was originally published in English and so needs no summary here; and that by Gianni Favero because it's not concerning Italian reports, though based on original Russian sources.

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## UFOs AND IFOs: A COMPARATIVE STUDY The 1977 Italian Sightings by Marcel Delaval

A summary is presented of a detailed study by CUFOC, a group of researchers working at the Joint Research Center "Euratom" at Ispra, which was recently published as a "UPIAR Monograph" ("UFO/IFO Comparison: a Descriptive Study of the Year 1977 in Italy" by Jean Bourdon, Marcel Delaval and Fionn Murtagh).

It's based on the first work of extensive coding of Italian UFO/IFO reports with aimes of statistical analysis (more than 40 variables were considered). Moreover it's the first comparative analysis of Italian UFOs vs. IFOs, and one of the very few examples of use of inferential statistics (the only precedent known is by GEPAN in France).

### METHOD

The domain of the study was defined as "the reports of hypothetical observations of object(s) or light(s) for which the characteristics such as colour, form, luminosity, trajectory, velocity and the effects on the environment do not suggest any logical and conventional explanation for the witness(es), independently of an eventual subsequent identification".

An "open" definition of "UFO experience" was adopted: "the reports of hypothetical observations of objects or lights, qualified as 'UFO', 'Flying Saucer' or equivalent names by the witnesses, the newspapers or otherwise".

217 reports were coded in 44 variables, grouped in the 4 classes composing the well-known tetrahedron model of UFO case "observables" proposed by GEPAN: testimonies, witnesses, physical environment, psycho-sociological environment.

A new "identification level" of each case was adopted, because of insufficiency of the usual "strangeness/probability" ratings, using instead the "human bias" concept, defined as the amount of "changes or transformations generated by the witnesses during the processes of

perception and elaboration of information".

Eight identification classes resulted, numbered from 0 to 7:

- 0 - insufficient data
- 1 - identification certain
- 2 - identification probable
- 3 - identification possible / human bias small
- 4 - identification possible / human bias large
- 5 - identification impossible / human bias unknown
- 6 - identification impossible / human bias small
- 7 - identification impossible / human bias large.

Classes 1 through 4 were grouped in metaclass "IFO", classes 5 and 6 in metaclass "UFO"; classes 0 (insufficient info) and 7 (mostly contactees) were excluded from the analysis.

## RESULTS

Distribution of cases according to each of the 44 considered variables showed that no significant difference seems to exist between UFOs and IFOs as a global result, except for:

- those same variables used to differentiate UFOs from IFOs (dimensions, colors, luminosity, luminous effects, trajectory, manoevers, speedness)
- the altitude of the place of observation: UFOs are more correlated (40%) than IFOs (20%) with hills and low mountains (600 to 800 meters above sea level). A brief discussion of this peculiar feature eliminates the possibility that it is due to Italy's morphological structure; the only possible alternative explanation is that the sample of UFOs is not representative because of the high percentual incidence of cases directly investigated by CUFOC in the Varese area.

No difference was found either as of UFO/IFO duration, thus confirming Allan Hendry's results vs. Poher's ones (a section in the article was included about the argument of UFO/IFO duration).

As for identification, IFO classes amounted to 57%, UFO classes to 25% and Insuff. Data to 18%. Among IFOs, 47% were identified as planes, 20% as stars/planets, 10% as satellite reentries, and 7% as hoaxes. Differences in identification level and kind of explanation were found among the 4 collection centers (Ispra, Bologna, Cagliari and press).

An attempt to connect monthly distribution (a major peak in late July and a minor one in early September) with sociologically relevant events (UFO congresses and media coverage) was inconclusive.

## ANALYSIS

A second part of the study applied a "Multivariate Component Analysis" (MCA) in order to examine complex dependances between groups of variables (in the form of dispersion diagrams) led to no significative difference between UFOs and IFOs, and didn't show anything not already present in distribution analysis. Scarse quality of the data is probably the cause.

## EVALUATION

An interpretation of results is offered from both the "reductive" viewpoint that no original UFO phenomenon exist, and the "irreducible" one that an original UFO phenomenon exist: no conclusive answer could be reached on the basis of this study.

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The original complete text (48 pages, with 62 tables and figures) is available from: Coop. UPIAR, P.O. Box 212, 10100 Torino, at the cost of US\$ 7.00 (UK Est 5; FF 45; DM 14; Pst. 1000) by International Money Order only (no bank cheques).

STRANGE BEINGS AT RUDIANO  
A Flap and Humanoids near Brescia  
by Paolo Fiorino

Between 11 p.m. and midnight on Saturday, July 12, 1986, tens of people in RUDIANO (Brescia) and nearby towns watched a pale white luminous object, described as "an intermittent flare", a "colored mist", or a "disc" moving up and down in the cloudy sky, sometimes just above the roofs and in at least one case following a car.

Witnesses reported having seen a "bright white ball" spinning and coming to and fro in a "dead leaf" motion. Some said it then simply "disappeared", while others said it went away towards ORZINUOVI. After about 20 minutes a "Carabinieri" (Italian gendarms) patrolcar arrived and policemen could see "a strange light of anomalous behavior proceeding in an eccentric way at great speed" while getting away southwards.

Proposed hypotheses included a "ionized air" phenomenon, a "deltaplane" motor-kite and (more interesting) the "laser beam" of a dancing room in Orzinuovi, reflecting upon the low cloud ceiling.

A local climate of "flap" arose, and some other sightings were reported in the preceding and following days. Among them even some CE-III's, which were tentatively followed by CISU investigators Paolo Fiorino and Massimo Greco.

THE LITTLE MAN WITH A LARGE HEAD

An anonymous caller informed the local newspaper that on the night between July 13 and 14, at a time between midnight and 1 a.m., he reached a field in order to close the irrigation system, when he "felt" a presence and saw in the darkness the back of "a kind of kid with a large hairless head", as tall as a 7-8 years old boy. The entity began running away and got into a metallic-looking "case" or "chest", which was 1.5 by 1 meter in dimensions, and which "enlightened up" like a match and took off into the sky.

Attempts to determine the identity of the witness had no success because all interviewed peasants (who were charged of irrigation that night) negated. The report thus remains unconfirmed and purely anecdotal, and its interest lays in its "local flap" collocation and in some details typical of other little known Italian CE-III, in particular as for the "too small" case entered by the entity.

ANOTHER ENTITY?

While investigating, news was received of a similar sighting one year before by a now deceased man, whose widow refused to speak to us. But another peasant accepted to tell of his sighting in RUDIANO of a "hairy beast" at 2 a.m. on July 17th, when his barking dogs awoke him and he could point his torchlight onto a small "hairy beast" with a large head, two long ears and bright eyes, which frightened dogs. Some dog-like, but larger and deeper, footprints were found on the next morning but were no longer visible when we arrived two days later. At a later date, when interviewed by TV, the man added that he had also seen a "bright chandelier" in the sky some time before the entity sighting. This fact streightened our impression that he wasn't very reliable: he contradicted himself, was not very precise, followed leading questions, always trying to "embellish" his experience, looked like under alcohol effects and seemed to have a negative reputation in town.

## CONSIDERATIONS

No conclusion could obviously be reached about any of the reported events, because of imprecise data, vague descriptions, unconfirmed reports and refuse to cooperate: the cause is the strong reluctance of rural people in a backward area small town to become involved in such "silly stories". Besides this peculiar socio-cultural context, such difficulties are also indicative of the local "UFO psychosis" climate.

### "HAIRY MONSTERS" IN ITALY

A section is included briefly reviewing the "wave" of "hairy" beings in Italy in 1986: such reports came also from Siena in June, from Bologna in August and mostly from the Irpine mountain area in the provinces of Caserta, Avellino and Potenza, where sightings of the so-called "Irpinia monster" poured in since February, concentrating in May and June. It was described as 1.7 to 2 meters tall, anthropomorphic, often with "bright eyes" and large ears, the whole body covered with long hair, usually running away when somebody approached, sometimes leaving footprints or scorched trees as if by scratches. Only two reports were received in early June of such entities directly connected with a luminous object on or near the ground, but these were given wide space in the national press, who spoke of a "monster from space".

Among the hypotheses proposed for the being(s) (whose behavior was usually described as indeed similar to an animal) you may find: a large hydrophobic dog, an escaped circus monkey, a bear arriving from the Abruzzi National Park, a "story" purposefully exaggerated by local residents who were trying to obtain gun licenses (usually negated in this area of high "camorra" criminality).

It must be added that "hairy monsters" have been occasionally reported in the area since at least 1974. As for UFO correlations (more common in the USA) only about ten Italian "isolated hairy entities" may be found in our files, and only one of an hairy little man directly connected to a UFO, whose sighting took place in this same area, at Prata Principato Ultra (Avellino) on October 8, 1984.

## COMPUTERS & UFOs

### The Applications of Informatics to Ufology by Maurizio Verga

The author offers a complete overview of past and present use of computers in ufology, and examines changes due to the appearance of Personal Computers (PC), which render informatics an accessible tool for a greater number of ufologists, thus leading to quite a "computerization" of UFO research.

The first kind of application in the '60s and early '70s were based on large "mainframe" computers, occasionally accessible to ufologists working within university or great firms, and consisted of large amounts of UFO reports coding for general statistical purposes (Vallée's and Poher's Catalogues, Saunders' UFOCAT, Project U.R.D.).

In the early '70s, some national files were created (mostly on "minicomputers"): 'UFO Data' in Denmark, 'UFOCOMFILE' in Australia, 'ARGENCAT' in Argentina and the GEPAN file in France.

At about the same time, G.S.W. in the USA pioneered in the digital analysis of UFO photographs.

## THE PC "REVOLUTION"

Only in the '80s the "PC revolution" arrived to ufology, and mostly through the wide diffusion of "home computers", which led to a proliferation of projects, both as case cataloguing (especially national catalogues and more specialized ones devoted to CE-III's, Trace-Landings, EM Effects, etc.) and as other kinds of applications: bibliographic references, calculations for field investigation, astronomical programs to find star positions, etc.

Particular attention is given to the IBM standard "professional computers", more recent and powerful, where fewer but interesting applications have been developing in the last few years (notably Smith's 'UNICAT' and the 'SCANDinavian CATalogue'). Telematics is also a promising new field, mostly in the USA, where two networks already exist which can be reached by phone connection and a "modem".

## THE ITALIAN SCENE

A section of the article is devoted to the Italian scene and its present projects and activities.

A national UFO report index was initiated by Edoardo Russo in Turin in 1981, presently comprising about 3,000 cases on a IBM-PC compatible Olivetti M-24. The large diffusion of "home computers" (mostly Commodore 64 and Apple II) after 1983-84 took to a local distribution of UFO case coding activities and finally to the foundation of a Computer UFO Network ("Rete Ufologica Computerizzata", RUC) coordinated by Maurizio Verga, whose aims are coding regional catalogues of sightings and typing of articles for CISU publications. Several specialized catalogues of Italian reports, like ITACAT (CE's), TRACAT (Trace Landings) and ITALIA-3 (CE-III's), have also been computerized.

Another group of applications have been concerning bibliographies on selected items (hypnosis, angel hairs, etc.) or for general reference (Paolo Toselli's catalogue of articles in scientific journals potentially useful for UFO research; Marco Bottaini's 'Bibliobank' project of cataloguing all books and publications owned by Italian ufologists). It also should be noted that presently most Italian ufologist have virtually substituted their typewriter with a PC.

RUC projects for the next future include data conversion facilities among the three existing sub-networks (Apple, Commodore and MS-DOS); telematic connections; and self-explaining "demonstration" programs about CISU and its activities for public exhibits. Maurizio Verga is also editing a "Computer UFO Newsletter" (in English), presently the only publication devoted to UFO-informatics.

## CONSIDERATIONS

Finally, some considerations are attempted about ufologists' attitude towards computers, which is shown to be a function of the cultural and educational background (humanistic vs. technical) and, to a lesser degree, also depending upon personal opinion about the physical vs. psychosociological nature of the UFO phenomenon.

Over-enthusiasm in computer capabilities is to be avoided: of course this won't be the "magical" instrument which will solve the UFO riddle, because it cannot override the question of data quality. But computers are a very useful tool in order to "manage" through large masses of data with otherwise unobtainable speed, completeness and precision. In particular, PC's are able to "connect" local, isolated researchers putting at each other's disposal large quantities of data collected by others, so sharing and using at our best our all too scarce resources.

FLAP IN PIEMONTE  
The Sightings of September 15, 1985  
by Gian Paolo Grassino

In the morning of Sunday, September 15th, 1985 thousands of people throughout two regions (Piemonte and Valle d'Aosta) in Northwestern Italy witnessed for hours a bright white, motionless object in the sky. Several witnesses were able to look at it through binoculars and even telescopes, and some of them managed to get photographs of it. The most spectacular sighting took place in Aosta, where newsmen of national TV (RAI) filmed the "UFO" for about an hour while trying to get closer with a plane (without reaching it though they went up to 15,000 feet). The object was not visible on radar screens, while the plane was. The filmed object was shown in the TV News on that same evening: it seemed to change its shape, from a "question mark" to a "3 balls", to a "3 organ pipes", and was bobbing up and down, to and fro.

On the following day, a team of CISU investigators was in Aosta interviewing newsmen, cameraman, pilot and airport meteorologist, and a call for witnesses was published in Turin newspaper and aired by local TV, thus leading to a continuous flood of phone calls (more than 100 in two days). A certain number of the most interesting sightings were then investigated on the spot, so to collect sketches and exact bearings of the object.

THE PHENOMENON

Shape: Of the 95 collected testimonies, most descriptions (58%) matched to a general "balloon" or some similar shape ("inverted pear", "tear-drop", "football"), plus some star-like "point" sources (15%) and a 23% of "other", more structured shapes (including "cilinder", "triangle", "half-moon", "cup", "horseshoe", "organ pipes", "butterfly", "jug"). Several witnesses reported "ropes" or "tapes" hanging down or "protuberations" in the lower part. Higher quality of description depended upon eventual use of optical instruments, which usually led witnesses to recognize it was a balloon.

Color: The object was reflecting sunlight and so was described as bright white or sometime "metallic" or "silvery". Several witnesses described it as a "plastic bag" and some owners of powerful binoculars and telescopes reported it was partly transparent.

Motion: About half of the testimonies referred to a motionless object, and the other half to a slowly moving object. Both groups are basing themselves on fixed reference points, and such differences are probably due to the place and direction.

Time and duration: Sightings usually lasted for hours, beginning each at a different time according to witnesses activities (the first ones being hunters on their way at 6 a.m.), and usually ending when clouds arrived covering the object, at a variable time between 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., according to places.

Area: The whole provinces of Turin and Aosta were involved, with sightings reported from tens of different places, but mostly from mountain locations and in the Alpine valleys, because a cloud ceiling was present from the plain.

Photos: In all three series of photos we got, nothing unusual was plainly visible, but a small white spot, and only enlargements showed the typical inverted tear-drop shape of a balloon. In the RAI-TV film a larger shape is visible, because of the 300 mm. equivalent telephoto lens, while bobbing movement and changes of shape are due to refraction of the image on the curved glasses of the plane cockpit and the lenses, plus electronic autofocus, the unstable position of camera (held vertically between cameraman's legs) and vibrations of the plane itself.

Actual position: Through tens of bearings taken on place we were able to triangulate the actual position of the object with good approximation and great consistency of data, as being above Lanslebourg, just beyond the French borderline, at a height of about 22,000 meters (66,000 feet), and so at a distance of 40 to 80 kilometers from witnesses.

#### ANALYSIS

All data (shape, color, motion, duration, position, photos) are consistent with the identification of the object as a large stratospheric research balloon, probably launched by the French National Space Center (CNES) from Air-sur-Adour. The absence of sightings from France was due to the sun position relative to the balloon and the witnesses, since such objects are virtually transparent, though sun-reflecting.

#### CONSIDERATIONS

We spent a lot of time and effort on the case, even if identifying it at once as a balloon, because we wanted to test our investigation abilities and to use this case for future reference. Indeed we established that:

- collected quantitative data (azimut, elevation, angular dimension) were consistent and useful for determining actual position (and eventually size) of sighted objects;
- witness testimony was usually highly reliable as for general descriptions of what seen, but
- a small number of anomalous description were also collected, which (if taken out of the general context of other reports) would have been unrecognizable as due to a balloon and would have so remained unidentified; moreover
- a tendency to "see structures" on the object was noted in several witnesses who added (to the correct general description) some inexistant details, even if they knew they were observing a balloon;
- media treatment was largely inaccurate: on one side, mostly the "unusual" descriptions were reported in the press and particular attention was given to "mysterious" aspects; on the other side, proposed identifications were plainly ridicule, ranging from a reentering satellite to a small black plastic toy-balloon;
- nobody is really interested in these sightings: an Air Force officer in charge of UFO report collection was interviewed as saying they were to investigate the Aosta case, but to date nobody surfaced there to ask the witnesses.

A section was included in the article briefly describing weather and research balloons and reviewing places and periods of launchings which have regularly caused "triangular UFO" flaps over Italy in the autumns of the last 30 years.

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#### THE REASONS AND THE LIMITS OF DOUBTING The Rise of the Socio-psychologic Theory in France by Jacques Scornaux

(Translation of an article originally published in "Magonia" No. 13, April 1984)



## 1986 CASES HISTORIES

Short summaries are taken from investigation reports by CISU members of some recent Italian UFO/IFO sightings, with the aim of informing about what's going on. Not all such case histories have already been evaluated.

### BRIGHT TRIANGLE AT VIVERONE

Investigators: Edoardo Russo & Gian Paolo Grassino

Luigi C., a restaurant owner at VIVERONE (Vercelli) who had been talking with two friends in the late evening between August 29th and 30th, 1986 went out at 1.30 a.m. to close the doors and noticed a large bright light in the sky (162° SSE azimuth and 22° elevation). He called his freinds out and they watched the motionless, triangle-shaped yeallow-red "object" for more than half an hour. While his friends then decided to go back home, Luigi C. could see the light for at last 30 minutes more, then went to bed. One of the other witnesses, as soon as he arrived home at BORGO D'ALE (about 7 kilometers away, in the same direction as the object's) looked back towards Viverone to see if it was visible, and it was there, in the NNE sky (20° azimuth, 28° elevation). A triangulation showed the object should have been at about 1600 meters (500 feet) above a hill where a military deposit was. But an alternative explanation was also found: the Viverone sighting was exactly in the same position as the planet Jupiter (very prominent and at the time already reported to us as a UFO), while the Borgo d'Ale sighting referred to yet another astronomical body: the star Capella. It was also verified that unusual weather conditions that evening actually made stars look greater and brighter. The triangulation was thus a mere self-delusion...

### UFOs IN THE SKY AND ON THE SEA

Investigator: Francesco Fasolo

On the evening of July 9th, 1986 between 10 and 11 p.m. a family of three watched a circle-shaped light in the SE sky from ERACLEA MARE (Venezia). The light was yellow and seemed coming to and fro. At a given moment, a closer and lower light in the Southern sky was seen blinking and reflecting upon the sea surface. On the same evening, a whole series of luminous phenomena were reported in the area. At BIBIONE a zigzagging sphere was seen at 11 p.m. moving towards CAORLE, where at midnight four people saw a large ball emerging from the sea: it was yellow in the upper part while the lower side, submerged, was emitting orange flares. After ten minutes it rose up and flew away with a loud bang. Other sightings came also from LIGNANO SABBIA D'ORO.

### THE CAR THAT "WENT MAD"

Investigator: Moreno Tambellini

On October 28th, 1986 at 6.15 p.m., a couple driving near VIAREGGIO (Lucca) noticed a "huge triangle-shaped object" in the sky, hovering above the harbor. It was black or very dark and had four bright yellow lights. As they passed underneath, a loud "boom" shocked their car, that "went mad": the speed lowered from 60 to 20 kms. per hour, while the engine revved up and the back side of the car was "lifted upwards", only to fall back down again suddenly as the witnesses felt a sensation of "void in the estomach". Then they saw the object passing away towards the mountains. They reported their experience to the Carabinieri and then suffered from headaches for some nights. A strange light in the sky was also reported at the same time to the police by



anonymous callers in Viareggio.

#### LIGHTS CAROUSEL IN THE SALERNITAN SKY

Investigators: Giorgio Russolillo & Guido Carione

On October 22nd, 1986 at 7.30 p.m. a young man in POSTIGLIONE (Salerno) went out because dogs were barking, and noticed an oval-shaped light overhead, moving in a circle path. Then he was illuminated by a light-beam coming down from it and lighting up the ground around him. He ran back inside and the whole family of ten people got out and watched for about two hours six white lights manoeuvring in the sky in two groups of three, merging into one light, then separating again and circling around. Similar sightings came in from nearby towns and a power failure was also reported in the area.

#### A UFO AT FIUMICINO?

by Antonio Chiumiento

On September 9th, 1986 at 7.55 p.m. a group of at least 40 people waiting for plane arrivals/departures in Rome airport at FIUMICINO saw a strange flying object "following" a landing plane. The bright red, lens-shaped light was as large as the DC-9/80 which it began to follow as soon as the plane began descending and till it touched the ground, then the UFO left and disappeared up into the clouds. Nothing was reportedly seen from the plane, nor was anything caught by the Air Traffic Control radar.

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#### UFOs IN THE U.S.S.R.

Late News from our Special Correspondent

by Gianni Favero

The author is a frequent traveler in Eastern Europe for work, and presents a summary of the 1984-85 wide press coverage of UFO sightings and information in the USSR, giving complete translations of several articles about the establishment of a UFO Research Committee of the National Sciences Academy, interviews with astronaut Pavel Popovich and academician Troitskij ("Izvestija", July 29th, 1984), and UFO reports from Kiev on December 2nd, 1983 ("Izvestija", August 6th, 1984), at Gorkij and other places on March 27th, 1983 ("Trud", May 29th, 1984), in Estonia on March 2nd, 1984 ("Trud", January 5th, 1985) and the long radar-visual sighting by an Aeroflot pilot crew reported in "Trud" on January 30th, 1985, which was the last article of this series, and after which nothing more was published on the UFO subject in the USSR.

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All abstracts and translation by Edoardo Russo

#### NEXT ISSUE

ITUFOR-4 will consist of the "1986 Italian Update": a complete overview of UFO/IFO sightings, investigations, research, public education, meetings, publications and information in Italy in the last year.

## WHO'S WHO IN ITALIAN UFOLOGY

We go on with our usual presentations of Italian ufologists.

Edoardo Russo has got a M.A. in economic sciences, works as a tax and accounting consultant and lives in Turin.

He has been interested in UFOs since 1973 and actively involved in ufology since 1977, as editor-in-chief of "Ufologia" (supplement to the long-standing Italian journal "Clypeus"), a position he still maintains.

In 1978 he joined Centro Ufologico Nazionale (CUN) as Director of the Turin branch, then as Regional Coordinator. Since 1979 he's been Foreign Relations Director of CUN and as such he attended several UFO meetings in France, Switzerland, Austria and the United Kingdom, notably the First London International UFO Congress in 1979 (as speaker on the Italian UFO wave of 1978), and was appointed Italian representative within the Provisional International Committee on UFO Research (PICUR) and the Comité Européen de Coordination de la Recherche Ufologique (CECRU). In 1979 he was elected in CUN Council and resigned in 1980 to become assistant editor (and later editor-in-chief) of CUN journal "Notiziario UFO" (at that time distributed in the newsstands).

Since 1982 he's been also member of the Council of UPIAR Cooperative Society and assistant editor of the scientific UFO journal "URIP".

He has personally investigated tens of UFO/IFO sightings (among them the trace)landing cases in Alessandria, 1978 and Brescia, 1985, and the well-known abduction of nightwatcher Zanfretta in Genova, 1978), and was the author of CUN "Field Investigator's Manual".

His articles have been published in several UFO publications both in Italy and abroad, notably in "MUFON UFO Journal" and "IUR" (USA), "FSR" and "BUFORA Journal" (UK), "Lumières dans la nuit" (France), "Inforespace" (Belgium), "OVNI présence" (Switzerland). He is also a frequent speaker in conferences, radio and TV, and his interviews have frequently appeared in Italian newspapers.

After leaving CUN in 1985, he was a founding member of the Italian Center for UFO Studies (Centro Italiano Studi Ufologici, CISU), which was formed in 1985 by former CUN members, and is presently a Council member, co-editor-in-chief of the journal "UFO - Rivista di Informazione Ufologica" and editor of the "Italian UFO Reporter". He is also active within the Italian Computer UFO Network (RUC).

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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